



# DAILY REPORT

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ITALIANS PROTEST SEIZURE OF FISHING BOATS

AU021830 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 2 Jan 87

[Text] Italy delivered a protest note to Albania yesterday over the seizure of two fishing boats and the detention of their crew of eight fishermen, who, as Tirana informed, violated Albanian territorial waters. The Albanian state organs reported that military maneuvers were being carried out at that time in the area where the two boats were found. It is reported in Rome that the crew could be accused of espionage. The protest note was delivered to the Albanian ambassador at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rome. Meanwhile, Italian diplomacy is attempting to solve this incident without dramatizing it.

AWP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SRV AFTER CONGRESS

AU031533 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Text] Tirana, January 3 (ATA) -- The delegation of the Party of Labour of Albania led by the member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party committee of Elbasan District, Xhemal Dymylja, which attended the 6th congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, returned home yesterday. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the member of the Central Committee of the PLA, Sofokli Lazri, and the director of the foreign department of the Central Committee of the PLA, Agim Popa. Present at the ceremony was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Le Ngoc Thanh.

RAMIZ ALIA GREETES KIM IL-SONG ON REELECTION

AU031635 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Text] Tirana, January 3 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Il-song:

"On behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, I send to you my cordial greetings on your reelection to the high post of the president of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

"I avail myself of the opportunity to wish the Korean people constant successes in the development and prospering of the country as well as in their efforts for the independent unification of the homeland."

RAMIZ ALIA GREETES CASTRO ON REELECTION

AU031636 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Text] Tirana, January 3 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro Ruz:

"I extend to you my best greetings on your reelection to the high post of the chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba.

"Availing myself of this opportunity I wish the Cuban people happiness and successes in the development and prospering of their country."

ATANASOV RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY MINISTER KOMAROV

AU041919 Sofia BTA in English 1814 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] Sofia, January 4 (BTA) -- Mr Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the BCP CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received today Mr Nikolay Komarov first deputy minister of foreign trade of the Soviet Union.

The participants in the meeting gave a high assessment to the fulfillment of the two countries' agreements in the field of foreign trade in 1986. They expressed similar expectations in respect to the agreement on the trade exchange for 1987 which the Soviet guest has come here to sign.

Special attention was paid to the establishment of direct production links and joint enterprises in Bulgaria and the Soviet Union which will add new dimensions to the bilateral cooperation.

Doynov, Zarev Receive Komarov

AU042016 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] On 4 January Nikolay Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, was received by Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Economic Council, and by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Intergovernmental Bulgarian-Soviet Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Trade Protocol Signed

AU041942 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] On 4 January, in Sofia, a protocol was signed on trade exchange and payments for 1987 between Bulgaria and the USSR. The protocol envisages the import of Soviet metal-cutting machines, electrotechnical equipment, and equipment for the mining and chemical industries. During the year we shall also import more than 40,000 Soviet cars, 80,000 color televisions and other articles of consumer radioelectronics.

Machines and equipments will occupy an important place in our country's export. More than 60 percent of our export to the USSR will consist of articles of Bulgaria's machine building.

The protocol sets out the supply of Bulgarian goods as the means by which Bulgaria participates in mastering and developing the Yamburg gas deposit and the construction of the USSR's Yamburg Western Border pipe line.

The document was signed by Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, and Nikolay Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade.

TRADE ATTACHE REVIEWS ALBANIAN PROSPECTS

AU311231 Sofia OTECHSTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 24 Dec 86 p 5

[Interview with Zdravko Aleksandrov, Bulgarian trade representative in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, by Novak Novev in Tirana: "Bulgaria-Albania: Useful Steps for Enriching the Exchange of Goods" -- date not given; first two paragraphs are Novev's introduction]

[Text] A Bulgarian government trade delegation led by Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, recently paid an official visit to Albania. The talks it held in Tirana and the documents it signed there are proof of the two countries' interest in stable, dynamic economic ties and of their readiness, by joint efforts, to seek ways to further expand and deepen these ties.

I took advantage of my stay in the Albanian capital to meet Zdravko Aleksandrov, the Bulgarian trade representative in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who was kind enough to give answers to a number of questions concerned with the state of Bulgarian-Albanian trade relations and the prospects for their development.

[Novev] Comrade Aleksandrov, tell us briefly about what you are doing here.

[Aleksandrov] I stepped on Albanian soil for the first time in 1968. We then faced the far from easy task of restoring trade relations that had declined to rock bottom, and of tirelessly working to strengthen them. During the years I have spent here, I have striven to acquire the best possible picture of the country's economy and agriculture and of the state of the market so that we can offer, or look for, goods and raw materials in accordance with the needs of our partners.

It is well-known that the Bulgarian and Albanian peoples have similar historical developments. After the establishment of popular power, Albania, which withstood the vicissitudes of history, chose the path of socialist development and for over 4 decades now has been confidently building the new life. In the early years, our native land also rendered great assistance to the young republic. On the personal orders of Georgi Dimitrov, many Bulgarian specialists left for Albania to give aid to the Albanian comrades in various sectors of the national economy. As a mark of their gratitude for this support, a number of labor collectives and industrial and agricultural enterprises to this day bear the name of the great son of the Bulgarian people.

[Novev] What traditional goods does Bulgaria export to Albania, and what goods do we import from them?

[Aleksandrov] Our country exports to Albania steel pipes for the needs of the petroleum-producing and refining industries and products for the chemical industry, including lubricating oils and various types of chemicals. We also export bulldozers, rock-crushing machines, gantry cranes, vehicle tires, tinplate, and soft drink production lines.

In addition, the two countries are investigating the possibilities for exporting yellow and white cheese processing lines and lines for processing tobacco. Talks are also in progress on renovating and reequipping with our machinery a pharmaceutical enterprise in Tirana which produces tetracyclin.

Plans are also in view for building a briquette processing factory for domestic needs, with an annual capacity of 200,000 tons.

From Albania we import copper conductors; different types of ores, such as nickel, chrome, bauxite, black copper in blocks, and heavy bitumen; veneers for our furniture industry, and citrus fruit. This year we also started to import electric power: In 1986 we will import 100 million kilowatt hours, and in following years 200 million kilowatt hours annually. For some time Albania has also been producing "Arda" cigarettes to our specifications, and a certain amount of Albanian tobacco is also imported by us.

[Novev] What are the routes used for conveying the goods between Bulgaria and Albania, and will the newly commissioned rail linking Albania with the European rail network be used?

[Aleksandrov] The transfer of goods between the two countries is mainly carried out by sea. The short sea route considerably facilitates this process. Vessels from the Albanian port of Durres can drop anchor in Varna within 48-50 hours and deliver or take on their cargoes there.

We also make use of road transportation, but mainly for the more speedy delivery of perishable goods. As far as the railways are concerned, the line linking Albania with the European rail network may also be utilized in the future.

[Novev] What position does Bulgaria hold in Albania's trade turnover with the socialist countries?

[Aleksandrov] The extension to the long-term agreement between Albania and Bulgaria for the period to 1990 which has been signed placed Bulgaria in the third position, after Yugoslavia and the CSSR.

[Novev] What is your assessment of the agreements achieved, the documents signed, and the Bulgarian delegation's visit to Albania?

[Aleksandrov] At this stage this is a very positive step, made by mutual agreement and dictated by the need for trade contacts to be implemented at a higher level. Every stage of development requires us to look for new, more flexible forms of goods exchange. In my assessment, this visit will stimulate, expand, and ensure greater variety for our commercial cooperation. The talks that Minister Khristov had with his Albanian colleague Shane Korbeci and with Adil Carcani, chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers, were held in a constructive, friendly atmosphere. This is proof that our socialist countries are interested in developing and strengthening economic links.

#### ZHIVKOV GREETES CASTRO ON PRESIDENTIAL REELECTION

AU042153 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following telegram to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro,

In the name of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people, and personally in my own name, I offer you most cordial congratulations on your reelection as president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba.

I express my confidence that the heroic Cuban people will continue to achieve new, even greater successes along the path of building the socialist society.

I am sure that the fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between our peoples, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will expand and deepen, to the good of the Bulgarian and Cuban peoples and in the interest of the fraternal socialist countries, peace, and security in the world.

I wish you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, good health, happiness, and new fruitful successes in your highly responsible activity for the further advance of socialist Cuba.

ZHIVKOV LETTER ON DASKALOV'S 100TH BIRTHDAY

AU051231 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Dec 86 p 1

["Greeting Letter from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council," to the 26 December festive meeting in Sofia marking the 100th anniversary of the birth of agrarian leader Rayko Daskalov]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades,

Relatives of Rayko Daskalov,

Today, grateful Bulgaria marks the 100th anniversary of the birth of Rayko Daskalov, a noted figure of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union [BZNS], a close collaborator of Aleksandur Stamboliyski, a fierce democrat-republican, and a bold fighter for people's justice. His name justifiably stands among the names of the remarkable sons of the Bulgarian people.

Reared with revolutionary, democratic, and patriotic traditions, Rayko Daskalov grew and developed as a fierce defender of the interests of the working peasant masses. He takes great credit for constructing and developing the BZNS as a political organization with significant influence and authority among the working peasants and an organization with fighting spirit, and democratic and republican traditions.

During World War I, his journalist pen castigated the antinational policy of the monarchy and the reactionary bourgeoisie parties, branding the imperialist aspirations to divide the world.

Rayko Daskalov's contribution to establishing and defending the democratic foundations of the economic, social, and cultural policy of the government of Aleksandur Stamboliyski is great. Many of the democratic laws adopted during the period in which the country was ruled by the BZNS carry the imprint of his bright presence.

Rayko Daskalov actively supported the foreign policy course aimed at directing the country toward establishing diplomatic relations with the USSR and pursuing lasting peace and cooperation in the Balkans and in Europe.

The activity of Rayko Daskalov was memorable during the stormy days of September 1918, when he proclaimed the establishment of the Radomir Republic. This crowned his antimonarchist and antiwar opinions and deep conviction that the senseless and destructive war must end, and that those guilty of the destruction and suffering and the thousands of casualties of the Bulgarian people must be punished.

Having heard about the bloody 9 June military-fascist putsch while serving as ambassador to Prague, Rayko Daskalov developed dynamic political activity against the antinational and antidemocratic regime of Aleksandur Tsankov. In those days, difficult for the people, he understood the historical necessity of a joint struggle by the BCP and the BZNS against the common enemy -- big capital and fascism. His villainous murder, perpetrated by a fascist mercenary, turned into an appeal for an irreconcilable, decisive, and joint struggle against reaction and obscurantism.

The life of Rayko Daskalov, a bold fighter against the monarchy, imperialism and war, and for peace, democracy, and social rights, and his example of patriotism are our national capital. Up to the present day, his cause inspires the fraternal and joint work of Communists and allied agrarians in the struggle for the further progress and development of our dear socialist motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

#### DEFENSE MINISTRY STAFF MEETS CULTURAL WORKERS

AU032107 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Dec 86 p 6

[Report: "Traditional Meeting"]

[Text] Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, gave a high assessment to the cooperation between the Armed Forces and the cultural workers and stressed its importance for raising the combat-readiness and fighting capacity of our Army. He spoke yesterday evening at the traditional new year meeting of the Ministry of National Defense and the main political administration of the Bulgarian People's Army with representatives of the creative unions and organizations. Medals were awarded to well-known Bulgarian composers, artists, poets, and theatrical performers who linked their talents with the life of the fighting troops and commanders of the military units.

Georgi Stoyanov, chairman of the Bulgarian Film Actors Union, made a speech of thanks on behalf of those receiving awards.

#### STOYANOV, STAFF MEET PRESS, PRESENT AWARDS

AU042155 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Dec 86 p 6

[Khristo Kamenov report: "Class Irreconcilability"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was held yesterday in the Central Club of the People's Army in Sofia with journalists from throughout the country who have played an active part during the past year in reporting on the life of the fighters on the quiet front, in the press, through the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency, and on radio and television. Boris Traykov, chairman of the Bulgarian Journalists' Union and director in chief of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency, emphasized the important role played by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, its organs, and departments in protecting and defending the socialist achievements of our people. [passage omitted]

Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, presented awards to editorial boards and individual journalists who had distinguished themselves in the Ministry of Internal Affairs annual competition. He thanked the journalists who were reporting on the defenders of the security of the homeland, public order, civic calm, and the citizens' peaceful labor. He dwelt on the tasks of the Ministry of Internal Affairs under the conditions of our society's qualitatively new growth.

The editorial board of RABOTNICHESKO DELO was among those receiving awards.

OFFICIAL PUNISHED FOR WASTE, SHORTCOMINGS

AU041916 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] The Bureau of the Council of Ministers reviewed materials related to the inspection of the Committee on State and People's Control and, in particular, pertaining to design and construction in the communications economic trust system.

It was discovered that crude violations of normative acts have been allowed during the construction of important projects. These violations have been related to the investment process. Construction has been significantly more expensive and the planned commissioning dates as well as the requirements for the quality of the work have not been observed.

Because of wastefulness and serious shortcomings during the construction of important projects, the Bureau of the Council of Ministers recommended to the Sofia City People's Council the release of Panayot Kurdalanov, the former first deputy minister of communication, from his post as deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of Sofia City People's Council. The leaders of the appropriate units of the investment construction of the Communications Economic Trust, Ivan Kulinski and Stefan Neshev, have also been released from their posts. A strict reprimand has also been issued to Nikolay Kretnovski and Ivan Marinov, deputy chairmen of the Communications Economic Trust.

DISCIPLINE IMPROVEMENT AT SOFIA GARRISON NEEDED

AU032053 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 25 Dec 86 p 4

[Captain Krasen Buchkov report: "With Elevated Criteria"]

[Text] A conference was held yesterday to report on the state of discipline in the Sofia garrison.

Major General Petur Saltirov, commandant of the Sofia garrison, delivered a report. He stressed the need to strengthen the role and influence of the Army's social environment to increase the educational work among the troops and to accomplish a radical change in raising the standard of discipline. The conference discussed trends for improving the work of the commanders and headquarters staff in exercising greater exigency in accordance with the military statutes. The report paid special attention to the need to intensify the struggle relating to the use of alcohol by certain servicemen.

Interest was roused by the co-reports of officer Karamfilov on certain issues concerning legal and educational work and of officer Ivanov concerning the road accidents allowed to occur and the measures which the commanders needed to take to prevent such accidents. Those attending the conference listened with great attention to the co-reports and demands of officers Rusinov, Penchev, Yotov, Velchev, and others, who made interesting proposals.

The conference was closed by Lieutenant General Lyubcho Toshkov, the garrison chief [nachalnik], who presented awards to winners of the most recent competition.

PETITION TO RELEASE JAZZ SECTION MEMBERS BLOCKED

AU021047 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 1 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] APA -- On Tuesday [30 December], the Prague public prosecution blocked a judicial petition for the release of two members of the so-called "Jazz Section," Jozef Prusa, the legal representative of the prisoners, told the Vienna REUTER office in a telephone call from Prague.

The petition for the release to the public prosecutor's office was linked with the request to reexamine the charges levelled against Vlastimil Drda and Cestmir Hunat. Drda and Hunat have to remain in detention pending trial until a higher instance decides on the petition for release.

In September, seven leading members of the unofficial, culturally active "Jazz Section" had been arrested. They were charged with having participated in illegal commercial activities since 1985 and having traded publications for money.

AUSTRIAN RADIO, TV PROGRAMS CRITICIZED

AU032041 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Dec 86 p 3

[Jaroslav Kojzar commentary in the "Such Are the Facts" column: "Extraordinary 'Expert'"]

[Text] He was here just a few days. He did not see much of our country, but still he became an expert. An extraordinary expert on conditions in Czechoslovakia. That is why they gave him so much scope both on television and radio. He is called Otto Hoermann and he comes from Austria.

His reportage "A Day in Prague" has already taken hold of Austrian television screens. It was a talk about the city which "fascinates the visitors by its edifices, its walls, and its decline." It "is not hard to find (here) a place to use one's camera," he said; it is "much harder to find people among all the architecture." Why is that? Because "they live their private lives behind the walls." They simply want to be left alone. They are "democrats," but they live their own lives, looking forward to leaving the city on Friday afternoon for their cottages, country homes, and cabins, thus getting rid of all that oppresses them so much; to quote Mr Hoermann, they look forward to being able to flee "the political and social reality...."

"A spirit of resignation and apathy reigns in the old streets of Prague City...." The "people are constantly watched...." and "calm reigns (here)...caution...and indifference."

In order to persuade the Austrian viewer to believe these claims, the editor tours the city with him, in a film showing what he wanted; and he spits on all and sundry.

On a traffic island in Charles Square, for instance, he asked some Prague citizens about human relations, about value categories, about politics and Mikhail Gorbachev -- and, in order to cast doubt on replies which did not suit him, he included a movie shot of an amateur photographer accidentally on the spot, turning him into a Security member. "The people," he claimed, "know these cameramen in Prague far too well. The interviewees took note of them. Their taciturnity had natural causes."

He visited a theater in Branik. During the rehearsals for a certain American play, he says, everything went smoothly. Thus he could find no reason for distorting the intentions of the actors' collective; and so he at least spoke of censorship, of the hidden meaning of the theater performance which, allegedly, is a "criticism of the current situation," as everybody knows (?).

He asked for a opportunity to visit a family. He selected the Videcky family, living in the Seberov housing development -- a part of the South City District. He arrived unaccompanied, alone with his team, uncensored. He accepted hospitality; for half a day he followed the family's daily rhythm and asked questions. The questions contained a lot of provocations. When he did not hear the needed complaints and invective from his host, he decided to attack -- not in the Videcky family's apartment but in a commentary to the taped film. Allegedly the family were people who simply could not speak "the truth" because of their jobs. What "truth"? What is the "truth"? Only what Mr Hoermann claims?

Recently, on 25 November, this man dealt with our economy -- on the waves of Austria I radio for a change. He also mentioned a RUDE PRAVO article published in this column, which allegedly "considered it a duty to weaken reports on the possibility of job losses in the North Bohemian coal basin." What was it all about? At that time the Austrian radio station reported a new "interesting fact." The local miners, it said, can expect hard times after the fat years they experienced to date. They will be sacked en masse; and nobody knows what to do with them. A secret conference was meant to deal with this, but could not find a way out of the situation. It is only thanks to the commentator -- again Mr. Hoermann -- that the world was informed about the antisocial nature of our regime.

The claim proved to be false. There will be no sacking, because even in the year 2005 the local coal basin will have the same number of miners as it has today. That means that the report on the alleged "conference" also was false. However, in the November program Mr. Hoermann found a new approach. This situation, he said, proves how backward we are "despite the development of science and technology and despite the growth of labor productivity connected with this growth."

First Mr. Hoermann claims one thing, then another, according to how his "truth" suits him at the moment. Both in the commentaries to the television reportage, and in the program mentioned above. Obviously they were not his last "babies." For it would be a pity were the man who knows Czechoslovakia "so thoroughly" to discontinue his activity...

#### IDEOLOGICAL DELIBERATIONS HELD IN WARSAW

AU231218 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Dec 86 p 5

[Interview with Jindrich Filipec, "scientific secretary" of the Czechoslovak part of the "Problem Commission of the International Multilateral Scientific Cooperation," by Marie Boudova: "On Deepening International Cooperation in Ideology; the Power of Our Arguments" -- date and place not given; initial paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Excerpts] The 19th session of the Problem Commission [Problemová Komise] of the International Multilateral Scientific Cooperation was held in Warsaw from 1 to 5 December. One of the participants from Czechoslovakia was Jindrich Filipec, scientific secretary of the Czechoslovak party of the Problem Commission and secretary of the Council of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences for research into ideological issues. We asked him for an interview.

[Boudova] What is the mission of the Problem Commission?

[Filipec] As its name suggests, the commission is the coordinator of a broad and multilateral cooperation of scientists, especially from the field of social sciences. It actually has been established because of the need to concentrate forces on the most important problems in the sphere of social sciences, to study them, analyze them as well as analyze new phenomena and, understandably, scientific findings. The commission assesses and determines topical themes, whose importance arises from social practice itself. The central theme is ideological struggle in the contemporary world. [passage omitted]

[Boudova] What was discussed in Warsaw?

[Filipec] The main task of the Warsaw session was to discuss the 5-year plan on the preparations for joint work and actions in the ideological sphere. [passage omitted]

[Boudova] What does the 5-year plan on scientific cooperation concentrate on?

[Filipec] The centerpiece of the socialist countries' plan on scientific cooperation is the sphere of ideological struggle. Research is being done on themes such as critical analysis of contemporary neoconservatism; the task of propaganda in the struggle against imperialism; ideological struggles under the conditions of countries with a noncapitalist development; criticism of the main currents of bourgeois philosophy; topical questions of Marxist-Leninist dialectics and the struggle against attempts to misinterpret it; and criticism of the contemporary bourgeois concepts of socioeconomic-political and scientific-technical development.

[Boudova] What will Czechoslovak scientists contribute to the social scientific research?

[Filipec] We have been entrusted with the last one of the above-mentioned tasks, with coordinating the work of the international collective. The other tasks are being coordinated by scientists from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, and Poland. Scientists from Mongolia, Vietnam, and Cuba also will participate in the work. [passage omitted]

[Boudova] A theoretical conference on the theme: The Task of Propaganda in Ideological Struggle was a part of the Warsaw deliberations. What did it deal with?

[Filipec] In the first place, it dealt with issues pertaining to enhancing the effectiveness of ideological work under the conditions of the imperialist circles, growing aggressiveness, particularly under the influence of neoconservatism. The reports at the conference analyzed the content of and the methods with which the diversionary centers of imperialism are influencing the minds of the working people in the socialist as well as in the capitalist countries.

[Boudova] What interested you most?

[Filipec] The contribution of the discussion by the Polish comrades, who analyzed the current ideological situation in Poland, was interesting. In this connection they presented interesting ideas for a more effective form of counterpropaganda. The congresses of the fraternal parties determined programs of the acceleration of the economic and social development and of restructuring the economic mechanisms of socialist society. Precisely in this connection it will be necessary to positively orient the offensive of Marxism-Leninism. [paragraph continues]

In the past, we let problems be forced upon us, problems which were spread to our countries by antisocialist propaganda and which frequently led us to passively defend ourselves against them. At the same time, the advantages and the potential of socialism are so marked that they themselves constitute an activation element of ideology. [passage omitted]

#### COMPUTER COOPERATION DEVELOPS WITH POLAND

AU231022 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Dec 86 p 4

[Michal Srida article: "Contracts Changed Into Products"]

[Excerpts] An exhibition, entitled "The Present and the Prospects of Polish and Czechoslovak Electronics," was held on 8-14 December in Warsaw. It was attended by 70 enterprises and research institutes of both countries, which presented as many as 1,100 products there -- 250 of them Czechoslovak ones. [passage omitted]

Cooperation between the ZBROJOVKA Brno and MERA ELZAB enterprises has developed on the level of direct production relations; the Polish enterprise uses the CONSUL electronic contactless alphanumeric keyboard from Brno in display facilities and in supplementary computer equipment. The contactless keyboard from ZBROJOVKA Brno is comparable to the best world products; likewise, sufficient production facilities have been set up to satisfy not only the Polish markets, but also the needs of other CEMA countries, above all, the USSR.

On the other hand, the Polish side supplies us with displays. It will deliver up to 2,000 7209-type displays, worth a total of more than R10 million to us next year. The present mutual goods exchange, which is solving the problems of insufficient production facilities in individual countries, is thus becoming the foundation of tomorrow's specialization in production.

An exhibit which is something out of the ordinary was the ALFA-smep system, in which the embargoed microprocessor is replaced by our own SM 5211. The CEMA countries are greatly interested in this equipment, which is used for automatically sorting documentation and for copying with the aid of microfiches. Up to now, it has been delivered by the Belgian AGFA GEVAERT firm.

In the sphere of measuring and apparatus technology, in October 1986 cooperation was discussed in the development and production of exhaust units [cerpaci jednotky] and of vacuum systems for electronic microscopes produced by the TESLA Brno concern enterprise. A division of production and a deeper specialization will take place in the Laboratory Apparatuses concern enterprise in Prague and the TEPRO enterprise in Kaszalin. [passage omitted]

GOVERNMENT DENIES KOHL POLITICAL PRISONER CHARGES

LD051040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1012 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 5 Jan (ADN) -- In reply to questions by correspondents to the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs as to the correctness of yesterday's remarks by Kohl at the Dortmund Westfalenhalle according to which the GDR keeps 2,000 of our compatriots as political prisoners either in prisons or concentration camps, the competent authority states that:

1. No FRG citizen is imprisoned in the GDR for political reasons;
2. GDR citizens, inasmuch as they have committed any criminal offenses, are not Kohl's compatriots;
3. There are no concentration camps in the GDR where political prisoners can be incarcerated;
4. There are no political prisoners in GDR prisons, with the exception of persons who were sentenced for war and Nazi crimes, the murder of Jewish citizens, and crimes against humanity;
5. FRG citizens who were sentenced because they spied for FRG intelligence services are kept in the GDR, as in other civilized states, not as political prisoners, but as criminal delinquents.

HONECKER GREETES NGUYEN VAN LINH ON ELECTION

BK050444 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Dec 86

[Greetings message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee -- date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, Hanoi: Venerated and beloved Comrade Nguyen Van Linh. On behalf of the SED Central Committee and all Communists of our country and in my own name, I convey to you my warmest congratulations on your being elected general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

I wish you good health, full of creative strength, and many successes in your important tasks to implement the resolutions of the Sixth CPV Congress.

Please be firmly convinced that the SED and the people of the GDR will do their best in the future to consolidate their friendship, solidarity, and fraternal cooperation with the CPV and the Vietnamese people in the interest of our common cause, which is peace and socialism.

With my socialist salutations.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO CHILEAN COMMUNISTS

LD021443 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0502 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jan (ADN) -- Ever since it was founded, the Communist Party of Chile has stood at the foremost ranks in the struggle for the interests of the Chilean working class and all working people, for peace, democracy, and social progress, against neocolonial exploitation and imperialist domination. This is stressed in a greetings message from the SED Central Committee to the Chilean Communist Party to mark the 65th anniversary of the founding of the party.

The message, signed by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, underlines that the Chilean Communist Party has led a heroic resistance to fascist tyranny since 1973. Chilean Communists are fighting for the unity of all opponents to the dictatorship and for the realization of a social alternative in line with the country's national interests.

The message refers to the traditional relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the SED and the Chilean Communist Party, which have developed into a firm and proven militant community. The SED and GDR will continue to stand firmly at the side of the Communists and all Chilean patriots.

#### ADJUSTMENT OF STATE STANDARDS WITH USSR CONTINUES

AU020911 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- The bilateral adjustment of national economically important standards between the GDR and the USSR, between GDR state standards and USSR standards, is now being successfully continued with respect to such products that are of special significance for the increasingly deepening cooperation. Joachim Schoenermark, vice president of the Office for Standardization, Measurements, and Product Testing, gave an account of this in a report to the press. He listed as examples the programmatic control of robots and machine tools, microcircuits, flexible automated manufacturing systems, and consumer goods. He explained that as a result, production specialization and cooperation are becoming more effective and that unified standards make possible the development of compatible products and plants, help to avoid duplication in development, and promote the rapid transfer of scientific-technical knowledge.

Such adjustments with the USSR are being carried out on the basis of a 1973 government agreement. More than 1,100 standards have been unified since that time, including some 600 standards for machinery, equipment, appliances, and subcontractor products, some 300 standards for raw materials and other materials, and more than 100 standards for consumer goods.

#### CHAMBER OF TECHNOLOGY PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED

AU042156 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Dec 86 p 2

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ADN) -- The preparations for the Ninth Congress of the Chamber of Technology [CT], which will take place at the beginning of December 1987 in Berlin, focus on the more and more effective utilization of the great possibilities provided by microelectronics, CAD-CAM technology, flexible automation, and other high technologies, and new materials for production intensification and renewal. This was stressed by CT President Manfred Schubert in a talk with ADN, in which he pointed to the increased concentration of the initiatives of the more than 280,000 members of the socialist engineers' organization on the accelerated introduction of the key technologies. [passage omitted]

According to the CT President, experts are currently working at 37 CT consultation stations for the application of computer-aided workstations in construction, project-planning, technology, and production control to convey experiences and technical support.

Cooperation and the cost-saving brought about by the multiple use of computers and programs are promoted by 14 regional CT user associations for CAD-CAM technology. [passage omitted]

#### BRIEFS

**COOPERATION WITH EGYPT** -- On 23 December in Cairo, Muhammad Mahir Abaza, Egyptian minister of electricity and energy, expressed appreciation for the good cooperation with the GDR in the field of electrical engineering/electronics. He pointed out positive experiences of many years with products of the GDR cable industry and expressed the wish for further successful cooperation. Products of the Berlin Oberspree Cable Works (KWO) have proved their worth for more than 15 years in Egypt. Thus, the KWO supplied 11 kilovolt medium tension cables for the electric grids of Cairo and Alexandria. Through technical counseling and the training of fitters, it made a decisive contribution to the introduction of aluminum as a conductor material in the country on the Nile. In addition, important sectors of the Cairo power ring were equipped with 66 kilovolt high tension cables from the KWO enterprise. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Dec 86 p 2 AU]

**HEALTH DELEGATION VISITS PRC** -- Beijing, 17 Dec (ADN) -- A delegation of the GDR Ministry of Health under Minister Ludwig Mecklinger on Wednesday ended its visit to Shanghai and Hangzhou. It had talks with state officials of Shanghai and Zhejiang Province in which a common interest to enhance relations was expressed. Health workers of both sides exchanged information and experience. The GDR delegation was briefed on the results and development of Chinese traditional medicine and reported on the GDR public health service. In Hangzhou, delegation member Wolfgang Ursinus gave a lecture followed by a discussion on the state of heart surgery. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1735 GMT 17 Dec 86 LD]

**PLO AMBASSADOR HOSTS RECEPTION** -- On the International Day of Solidarity With the Struggle of the Palestinian People Isam Kamil Salim, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PLO to the GDR, hosted a reception in Berlin on 4 December. His invitation was honored by Guenter Schabowski, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the State Council; Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee; and other prominent figures in the GDR's social life, among them Heinz-Dieter Winter, deputy minister for foreign affairs. Present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Dec 86 p 2 AU]

**KARL-MARX-STADT MAYOR** -- Karl-Marx-Stadt, 17 Dec (ADN) -- Dr Eberhard Langer was on Wednesday elected chief mayor of Karl-Marx-Stadt. Before his election by the city assembly he was nominated by Siegfried Albrecht, the first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt City SED Executive, on behalf of the SED and in agreement with the parties and mass organizations united in the democratic bloc. On behalf of the Council of Ministers and Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk Council, its chairman, Lothar Fichtner, expressed thanks and appreciation for his many years of meritorious work to the outgoing mayor, Kurt Mueller, who is leaving for health reasons. [Excerpts] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1409 GMT 17 Dec 86 LD]

NEWS CONFERENCE ON COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD032236 Budapest MTI in English 1805 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 3 (MTI) -- Government Spokesman Rezso Banyasz, president of the information office, gave a press-conference on the session of the Hungarian Council of Ministers on Saturday. He stated that at the session Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, gave a report on his talks with Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, in Moscow on December 23, when the parties paid special attention to the implementation of resolutions made at high-level talks. The Council of Ministers appreciated the results of talks and adopted the prime minister's report.

The government heard the report by the chairman on Central People's Control Committee on the experiences on handling announcements and complaints of public interest.

The Council of Ministers discussed the developments in tourism last year. It stated that tourism, despite the well-known unfavourable circumstances, closed a successful year which provides a firm basis for implementing this year's targets.

Answering journalists' questions the government spokesman stressed among other things that the protection of worktime and the improvement of working discipline continues to be in the forefront of government's attention. He criticized a several-day secretarial course, for instance, on the importance of make up, all that during worktime...

The Council of Ministers also discussed and adopted the report of the work of daily "MAGYAR HIRLAP" and decided that the daily would continue to be the government's semi-official paper. Several questions were put to the government spokesman Rezso Banyasz on the work of the press, who, on answering them, agreed that the debates in the dailies were the manifestation of socialist democracy. On the foreign reception of the Hungarian press act adopted last year, Rezso Banyasz stated:

"Now we have had a chance to thoroughly study the foreign echo of the Hungarian Press Act. In addition to gaining the appreciation of the neighbouring, friendly countries, we also had a chance to take a look at the statements made in capitalist countries. As far as we know, definite condemnation and criticism have not been heard. Not even from countries where a press act of bourgeois democratic character would have been preferred. They acknowledge that the act significantly extends the possibilities of the Hungarian press and provides for an opportunity to supply varied, colourful and reliable information. It is also worth remembering that some organs evaluated the Hungarian Press Act as of significant importance. It is obvious that some Western, particularly Hungarian emigre organs, published, as usual, extreme and hostile opinions. Nevertheless, sober evaluations stress that the Hungarian Press Act is part of the full development of socialist democracy."

On the subjects discussed at the Council of Ministers' session Rezso Banyasz said that the number of complaints of public concern have increased recently, as was found in the report of the Central People's Control Committee. Many of those are not signed and are critical of some leaders' work. Since complainants are guaranteed a legal protection it is not quite clear why people disclosing facts on some managers involvement in misdemeanour would not disclose their identity.

It is a fact, however, that the disclosure of any abuses of power, bribery, cheating, waste of public funds, in the form of public announcements or complaints, would be very productive of enforcing lawful and legal public and economic life. The government is pleased to see that the press is involved in covering the court proceedings and the public inquires based on those announcements and complaints.

Finally the spokesman disclosed some preliminary statistical figures on tourism in 1986. They say that tourism earned 25 per cent more than two years ago, with about 190 million dollars surplus on its dollar accounts. In the rouble accounting branch the increase is some 16 per cent, while visits from Romania dropped by half due to restrictive measures in that country. From Yugoslavia, however, entries grew by some 40 per cent. The number of Hungarians travelling abroad was also higher by some 20 per cent in 1986 than in the previous year. Current plan expects a 6 to 7 per cent increase in Hungarian tourism.

#### BUDAPEST TV ON ALMA-ATA, USSR NATIONALITIES

LDO32313 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Text] [Presenter] The editorial in today's PRAVDA again deals with the USSR's social and national issues. We asked Mihaly Hardi, who is in our Moscow studio, to tell us about the details of this article and its echoes over there. The article is obviously connected with the events that took place in Alma-Ata 2 weeks ago.

[Hardi] That is correct. Good evening. Since the middle of December, articles have been appearing virtually daily in the Soviet press analyzing the riots in Alma-Ata and their nationalist implications. Anuar Alimzhanov, a Kazakh writer, wrote the following about this in this year's first issue of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA:

It is my deep conviction that in time we will know the names of the organizers lurking behind the events of Alma-Ata who, by making use of the young people's political inexperience, used nationalist slogans to sow the seeds of mistrust between Kazakhs and other nationalities of the USSR.

I would add that more than simple national antagonism is involved here. 'As in other parts of the world, the flaring up of nationalist sentiments conceals economic, social or even political conflict. This is not the first time in Kazakhstan's history that the elected party first secretary is not a Kazakh national. Between 1955 and 1956, for instance, Leonid Brezhnev headed the Kazakh Communist Party. The square in front of the central committee building in Alma-Ata bears his name to the present day. And it was at the end of the 1950s that millions of Russian and Ukrainian settlers arrived to populate the virgin lands of Kazakhstan.

[Presenter] To what extent have the ratios of the various nationalities changed in recent decades in the USSR?

[Hardi] Despite a mobility involving millions, 84 percent of Soviet families are still made up of single nationality. The most significant demographic change of the past 70 years has been the constant fall for a number of years in the ratio of the Russian and other Slavic nationalities of the country.

This is because the population increase in Uzbek, Kazakh, Tadzhik and Turkmen families is more than twice the national average.

The level of development -- and even the work ethic -- of Central Asian republics, which by and large have Islamic traditions, are well behind the European territories. Despite this, the development of these new economic zones regarded in the USSR as a significant reserve for growth.

#### RAILWAY CONGESTION BLOCKS SOVIET EXPORTS

AU301556 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Dec 86 p 5

[MTI report: "Hungarian-Soviet Railway Talks"]

[Text] Gyorgy Onozo, deputy minister of transportation, and Vasiliy Kolpakov, Soviet deputy minister of railways, held talks in Zahony on Tuesday [23 December] about the fulfillment of tasks remaining for the rest of the year regarding the foreign trade deliveries of the two countries.

This year's rail shipments exceeded the amount of goods ever carried between our homeland and the Soviet Union. Rail shipments included 150,000 metric tons more of grain, 100,000 metric tons more of apples, and 200,000 metric tons more of alumina to the Soviet Union than last year. The shipments from the Soviet Union exceeded last year's deliveries by 1.3 million metric tons. Congestions were registered in the recent period. The sides agreed that the two railways will increase their efforts in fulfilling the contractual obligations of the foreign trade authorities of Hungary and the Soviet Union. This will require that firms sending goods deposit export goods in railcars even during the holidays at the end of the year, thus, forcing a situation in which no wagons stand idle with their import loads. The meeting was attended by the representatives of railway authorities from both sides of the border.

#### LEADERS' MESSAGE TO SFRY ON NATIONAL DAY

AU011136 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of the SFRY, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent the following telegram to Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Sinan Hasani, president of the Presidency of the SFRY; and Branko Mikulic, president of the SFRY FEC in Belgrade:

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, we send our cordial greetings and comradely good wishes to you, the LCY Central Committee, the SFRY Presidency, the FEC and to the peoples of friendly Yugoslavia, on the occasion of our national day, the day of the Republic. The working people of Hungary appreciate the significant results achieved by the peoples of Yugoslavia under the leadership of the LCY. We wholeheartedly wish you a successful implementation of the decisions of the 13th congress by advancing on the road set out by the congress, and achievement of further results in constructing the socialist society, increasing the material and spiritual strength of your country, protecting peace, and strengthening international security and cooperation. [paragraph continues]

We can conclude with satisfaction that our countries' friendly and good-neighborly relations as well as their comprehensive cooperation in all walks of life are developing fruitfully and are serving well the interests of our peoples who are constructing socialism. On your national day, we wish you and the peoples of your country further successes in the construction of socialism and in the strengthening of our friendly relations.

#### LEADERS GREET DPRK COUNTERPARTS ON ELECTIONS

LD302013 Budapest MTI in English 1643 GMT 30 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 30 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, have congratulated in a telegram Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on his re-election as head of state.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has congratulated in a telegram Yi Kun-mo, on his election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

#### NEMETH, PCF OFFICIAL HOLD TALKS IN BUDAPEST

LD280212 Budapest MTI in English 1617 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 27 (MTI) -- Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, held talks with Roland Leroy, member of the Political Committee of the French Communist Party and Director of L'HUMANITE, Saturday. Roland Leroy is resting a few days in Hungary on the invitation of the HSWP.

At the cordial and comradely meeting the sides gave briefs on the activity of their parties and timely tasks. They reviewed the cooperation between the HSWP and the French Communist Party, with special attention to possibilities for developing relations.

Roland Leroy met Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chief director of the Social Sciences Institute of the HSWP Central Committee.

#### NEMETH SPEAKS AT INAUGURATION OF NUCLEAR PLANT

LD192257 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] After 4,400 tests, the third 440 megawatt reactor block was put into operation in September at the Paks nuclear power station. (Csaba Berneyesi) has sent a report on today's handing-over ceremony:

[Begin recording] [Berenyesi] [passage omitted] The Paks nuclear power station was inaugurated today. Present at the inauguration ceremony were Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the MSZMP, Laszlo Kopolyi, minister of industry; (Vladimir Shiztekov), deputy chairman of the State Foreign Economic Commission of the Soviet Union; and Boris Stukalin, Soviet ambassador to Hungary.

In the early afternoon, the guests visited the nuclear power station, saw the operational third block, then participated in a workers' meeting where Jozsef Ponya, director general of the Paks nuclear power station, reported to Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi about the completion of the third block. Laszlo Kapolyi, in his inauguration speech, emphasized that the new institution had been completed with wide-ranging CEMA collaboration, with the joint cooperation of Soviet, Czechoslovak, Polish, and Hungarian specialists. He emphasized the role of the domestic industry; as is well known, the whole of the computer equipment of the third block has come from Hungarian manufacturers.

Following the minister of industry's speech, Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the MSZMP, spoke to the participants at the workers' meeting. In his speech, he said the following, among other things:

[Nemeth] In the functioning of the nuclear power station, planned for many decades, security depends on two factors of equal importance: The precise installation of faultless equipment, and operating it according to the regulations. In other words, everything depends on man. The team here has stood and stands this test of high quality.

Since then we have become richer in experience, sometimes -- unfortunately -- in sad experiences, too. Learning the lessons of the Chernobyl accident, new equipment and organizational measures at Paks have increased security, protect man, and our natural environment. It is with satisfaction that we can think of the International Atomic Energy Commission, which opines that of the 205 nuclear power stations operating in the world, Paks is among the safest. The crux of the matter, of course, is that even if machines and instruments remove much of the burden of operating from men's shoulders, the role of man and his responsibility cannot be replaced.

We can be satisfied with the achievement of the Paks nuclear power station up to now. The Paks station produces the cheapest energy in our homeland. This is another reason why we Hungarians, like most people of the world, cannot renounce the peaceful use of atomic energy. In our people's economy, in the life and development of the country, the role of energetics is ever greater. The contribution of atomic energy according to our medium- and long-range plans in electric energy production, is ever increasing.

The nuclear power station at Paks provides almost a third of the country's electric energy production. This much electricity could only be produced with 2.2 million metric tons of crude oil, or by using 10.5 million metric tons of coal of the quality generally used in Hungarian power stations. Regarding this, it is a very thought-provoking fact that in our homeland, 2 million metric tons of crude oil, and about 24 million metric tons of coal are mined annually: moreover, the possibilities of these branches are finite.

All this means that even today we could not substitute Paks with anything else, and after building the fourth block -- work now in progress -- the further expansion of the nuclear power station will also be necessary.

[Berenyesi] After this, Vladimir Shiztekov, deputy chairman of the State Foreign Economic Commission of the Soviet Union stepped to the microphone. He said that the nuclear power station was one of the important symbols of the ever growing Hungarian-Soviet economic relations. In the closing stage of the workers' meeting, Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the MSZMP, presented decorations to workers who had distinguished themselves in the building of the third block. [end recording]

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BURMA -- Rangoon, December 23 (MTI) -- Jozsef Olah, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic accredited to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, presented his credentials to President U San Yu. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 23 Dec 86 LD]

GYPSY NEWSPAPER -- Budapest, December 23 (MTI) -- The first issue of the GYPSY NEWSPAPER has been brought out by the Cultural Union of Gypsies in Hungary. From January 16 onwards, the paper will be published every two weeks in 15,000 copies with the aim to raise the cultural level of the gypsy population of 350,000 to 400,000, including 80 per cent unskilled workers. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0735 GMT 23 Dec 86 LD]

INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENT WITH GDR -- The GDR and Hungary signed several specialization agreements in Budapest on cooperation in the vehicle building industry in the period up to 1990. The GDR will supply parts for Hungary's buses and import assemblies for farm machinery. The GDR will continue to import Ikarusz buses from Hungary and will export commercial vehicles to Hungary. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 22 Dec 86 LD]

ROMANIAN PARTY WORKERS -- Budapest, December 19 (MTI) -- A delegation of Romanian party workers, headed by Gheorghe Popescu, secretary of the Sibiu County Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, visited Hungary from December 15 to 19 under the cooperation workplan of the HSWP and the RCP. The delegation studied the role of Hungarian small-scale industry and the economic conditions of its operation, and the cooperation of new entrepreneurial forms and small-scale industry with the state-owned industry. The delegation met Laszlo Ballai, head of the Economic Policy Department of the HSWP CC, and held talks with Istvan Marko, deputy head of department at the CC. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 2008 GMT 19 Dec 86 LD]

GDR PARTY DELEGATION -- Budapest, December 19 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, headed by Gerd Schulz, member of the Central Committee and head of the CC's Youth Department, visited Hungary from December 17 to 19 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The delegation held talks with Istvan Petrovski, head of the CC's Department for Party and Mass Organizations, and Jeno Kovacs, deputy head of department, and studied topical tasks in the youth policy work of the HSWP, the methods of attaining youth policy aims, and experiences in the mobilization of young people for the implementation of major social and economic tasks. The delegation visited the headquarters of the Communist Youth Union, the Central Council of Trade Unions and the State Office for Youth and Sports. The delegation met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 2014 GMT 19 Dec 86 LD]

POLISH DISSIDENTS CALL FOR RELEASE OF PRISONERS

LD031310 Hamburg DPA in German 1252 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jan (DPA) -- Eight prominent Polish dissidents have appealed to Polish party and state leader Wojciech Jaruzelski to also release, following the 1986 amnesty, the remaining 15 prisoners still serving prison sentences for politically motivated offenses. In a letter dated 30 December, which was made available to Western correspondents in Warsaw at the weekend, the signatories warmly thanked Jaruzelski "at the threshold of 1987" for the release of the overwhelming majority of political prisoners last year.

The signatories include human rights campaigners Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, Jan Jozef Lipski, Czeslaw Bielecki and Leszek Moczuski. They asserted that the "humanitarian action" of releasing the remaining political prisoners would signify a new beginning. According to official accounts, the 15 people are imprisoned for criminal actions and have therefore not been released. They are:

-- Adam Hodisz, (officer of the security services in Gdansk, sentenced to 6 years in jail for working with the solidarity underground organization).

-- Two pupils, Robert Hechlarz and Tomasz Lubanow, (sentenced to 15 and 8 years respectively, for the murder of a policeman).

-- Seven young people jailed as "terrorists," who had been preparing a kind of leaflet missile in Krakow, which was to have released leaflets onto crowds in the 1 May demonstrations.

-- A sailor and a dock worker from Gdansk, accused of setting fire to doormats in front of homes belonging to staff of the regime and of pouring out a foul-smelling fluid.

-- Two workers, sentenced as "saboteurs," who cut through transmission belts so that a strike call could be complied with, and

-- Jan Lodiga, chairman of Solidarity in Pulawy, accused of misappropriating money he allegedly used for the trade union.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON FREEDOM OF RELIGION

AU311439 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20-21 Dec 86 p 3

[Interview with Prof Adam Lopatka, head of the Office of Religious Affairs, by RZECZPOSPOLITA correspondent Gustaw Radon: "Freedom of Religion or Convictions" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Radon] What is the Polish state's stance on the UN Declaration on Eliminating Religious Intolerance and Discrimination?

[Lopatka] Our state treats all of its international obligations seriously, especially those relating to human rights and the declaration in question. Poland voted for this declaration. Our government has no difficulty in observing it. Difficulties appear only when it is necessary to ensure that all religions existing in Poland respect this declaration. [passage omitted].

[Radon] Why is it that we often hear that there is no freedom of religion and convictions in Poland?

[Lopatka] It is natural that everyone wants to gain more freedom, and we should not wonder that some people claim there is not freedom of religion in our country. However, we have to consider whether such claims are justified on the basis of our Constitution, our laws, and the international documents binding on Poland. On the strength of this we can assert that no complaints about the lack of the necessary freedom of religion or convictions in our country are justified. But who continues to make such complaints against the state? It is the atheists who keep complaining that a state does not provide them with the necessary protection against acts of discrimination and intolerance on the part of large sections of the Catholic clergy and some fanatical adherents of Catholicism. These complaints are often justified.

Some Catholic priests and the Episcopate of the Catholic Church also continue to claim that the church is deprived of freedom or is constrained in making use of it. These complaints are most often baseless. Certainly, the level of freedom enjoyed by the Catholic clergy and the Episcopate is lower than what the Episcopate and some priests would like it to be. However, it is not fancy that should decide the level of freedom. Freedom for some must not diminish freedom for others. Nor must it undermine our Constitution, our laws, and our international obligations. We must always distinguish between our use of freedom and the desire to abuse it. Churches and religious associations other than Catholic are satisfied with our country's freedom. Most of them are grateful to our state that it effectively protects them against discrimination and intolerance. They are also pleased with the separation of the church from the state. [passage omitted]

[Radon] The churches and religious associations as well as nonreligious philosophical organizations in our country enjoy various aspects of freedom of religion and convictions as stipulated by the UN declaration in question. Am I right in assuming that they also enjoy other aspects of this freedom not mentioned by that declaration?

[Lopatka] You are absolutely right. Some religions in our country are allowed to organize pilgrimages from one end of the country to the other and to use streets in towns and villages for religious proceedings. The UN declaration provides for no such events. Some churches send missionaries abroad and maintain their own centers in foreign countries not only to communicate with them, but also to obey them in full or in part. These freedoms are not provided for either by the declaration of human rights or the 1981 UN declaration in question.

These examples confirm the general fact that religions operating in Poland and organizations of nonreligious people are able to enjoy greater freedom than provided for by international conventions and declarations of human rights, especially with regard to freedom of religion or convictions.

#### RADIO, TV HEAD INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL TASKS

AU022004 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Dec 86 p 4

[Interview with Janusz Roxzkowski, head of the Committee for Radio and Television, by Marek Jaworski: "Opposition and Horizons" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Jaworski] At the committee's party conference last November you said in your report that the radio and television programs should jibe with the political horizon mapped out by the 10th Congress. Could you expatiate?

[Roszkowski] My report to that party meeting was entirely devoted to this statement. To put my plans in a nutshell: There will be no difficult subjects for us and we will not be cowards and avoid sensitive issues. We are able to present any issue and to treat the people as mature enough to face it. We should do this in a language that does not classify everything as either black or white.

Worn out formulas will take us nowhere because people no longer accept primitive methods. New times call for new contents and for new ways of publicizing them. This means that we can no longer afford to be careless, ignore listeners and viewers, and fail to see that peoples' awareness has changed. We must be aware of the complicated reality as it actually is. [passage omitted]

Party members must lead in combating conservative views. The resistance of habits is much more dangerous than the actions of our adversaries, especially if easy complacency and routine were to be reinforced by self-satisfaction with past achievements and self-congratulations. We must keep these dangers in mind in the current situation in which our people continue to place increasing demands on us and when domestic and foreign adversaries of socialism, whom we neither overestimate nor underestimate, continue with equal intensity to ponder ways to adapt themselves to the demands of the times and current circumstances. [passage omitted]

[Jaworski] Television and radio are justly regarded as the most important tools in social dialogue. How can they foster this dialogue and present public opinion in all its different aspects?

[Roszkowski] The situation in which we have to work and which can be shaped by many factors determines the potential of radio and television. The party is one such factor. Party members working in our committee bear special responsibility for the tools in our hands, and that is why we are so faithful to the instructions contained in the documents of the congress, of Central Committee plenums, and of the first secretary's speeches. But we also have freedom in determining how we can fulfill these instructions. This means that it is up to us to work out the best and most effective ways of conducting a dialogue with people, of winning them to our cause, and of making our countrymen wiser and better prepared to cope with problems, of which there is no end. No one will do our work for us.

The condition of the so-called political opposition also is a determining factor in this regard. Following the 11 September decision on amnesty, new elements of the country's political situation have come to the fore, and the times of a simplified approach to the political struggle against our adversaries are now gone. The main burden of this struggle has now been shifted to political centers, and this means that we from radio and television have to face greater commitments. We must devise effective arguments fraught with the force of conviction. Our listeners and viewers continue to place ever increasing demands on us.

This also applies to the media presentation of those virtues of our ever improving democracy that are now reality, the yields of recent times, and the achievements of the joint efforts of the party, allies parties, lay Catholics and PRON. [passage omitted]

[Jaworski] Even the best program can fail if it is not supported by the people. But our people are still divided to some extent, and this makes our activities difficult. What will be the main thrust in your work of persuasion?

[Roszkowski] It is true that divisions, mistrust, and disbelief do exist and that certain results of the activities of our adversaries, who foster indifference, withdrawal, and refusal, are still there. Some people regard such habitual attitudes as a style of life and patriotism. We will unmask these attitudes as antinational and will try to release their carriers from the captivity of their vicious circle. [passage omitted]

I am convinced that only a small group of those who believe in the saying that "the worse the situation, the better for us" can be and will be deaf to the overriding arguments represented by our country's interests. We must unmask such people and demonstrate that their role is destructive, no matter how skillfully it may be made to appear as full of good will.

However, we will not be successful unless we address profound arguments to those who stand on the sidelines as kibitzers. They are and must be the target of our programmatic activities. Our task is to convince at least some of them that, regardless of their various views and their criticisms and doubts, creative work and active participation in efforts to overcome our difficulties are the only criterion of patriotism.

In doing this, we must be more skillful in exploiting the lessons of the past and learn whatever we can from them that can make our countrymen wiser so that they will never let themselves be used as a means to an end by other countries and will be better aware of the values offered to them by socialist Poland. [passage omitted]

#### VATICAN CITES GLEMP ON DIALOGUE, CHURCH'S ROLE

LD311816 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1515 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] In its circular dated 27 December-4 January 1987, the Polish Episcopate Press Office publishes replies by Jozef Cardinal Glemp, primate of Poland, to questions asked by lawyers during a meeting on 4 October 1986 at Jasna Gora. In his reply, which is a certain form of recapitulation, Cardinal Glemp says:

With regard to Poland's situation and role of the Church, any judgement or recapitulation will be neither appropriate nor complete. I think, the primate said, that we are in very difficult situation indeed. Difficult from the point of view of internal policy. I do not want to elaborate on the whole complexity of the matter as I see it, or as I could see it, and my outlook is quite extensive. I also do not want to complain. It is a very serious situation. What may be decided at present will have a bearing on the future.

I have been in primate's service for 5 years. I have met with a great many words of recognition, but also with criticism not experienced by any previous primate. I am the victim of my line, and I consider that I am acting in keeping with my conscience. If I am saying that the situation is difficult, it continues to be difficult even after the release of prisoners, which was surprising. I think, the primate of Poland went on, that what the Church can do is pray for unity, and also pray for discernment that we have enough light of the Holy Ghost. I think that the period of slogans is coming to an end, as is the period of referring to stencils and slogan sentences and orthodox sentences, which are also lavishly spread under the slogans of the defense of or love for the homeland.

Today, one has to be very discerning, must have a lot of light of the Holy Ghost in the evolutive world, with great cunning of partners. One has to search for truth in obstinate dialogue. Dialogue is the issue which we are facing today.

Sometimes one can become irritated in the dialogue, sometimes our feelings are hurt, sometimes we may feel offended, but this is the only way to find the truth, the truth about the nation, truth about its being, about its future existence. That, indeed, requires the participation of specialists, not only from the sphere of politics, economy or sociology, but also wise citizens who could find their own answer.

Next, in his reply to lawyers' questions the primate stated that there is considerable prejudice against our attitude, the attitude of the faithful, the Catholic and Church attitude. Such prejudice has been growing for 40 years. A whole generation has been brought up on slogans, and from this point of view it looks at the Church, which is a total mystery, but which is rooted in the true Polish culture. There is the need to make people aware of this, and the dialogue is indispensable here. I do not know how it is going to be. Our presence in the Sejm is so minimal. There are quite a few believers there but [pause] ...yes, this is a certain symptom. Primate Glemp said in conclusion, this is a certain value, and I would not neglect it, the faithful are present in various groupings. However, there are only a few of those who would represent the thought of the Church, who could express and would have opportunity to express it, but their voices may be heard there, too. If some groups were to emerge -- and there are such trends -- groups which could become a platform for discussion and exchange of thoughts without any ideological pressure, I think that we should not avoid them.

I already hear many responsible voices ready to take part in the dialogue. We have many issues which have to be interpreted, and serious people are also appearing in the sphere of science. [as heard] Let us pray to God, as Abraham did, that we are able to do something through those several just men, Jozef Cardinal Glemp, the primate of Poland said in conclusion.

#### COOPERATION WITH USSR STIRS MEDIA DEBATE

AU022122 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 29 Dec 86 p 3

[Interview with Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the PPR Council of Ministers, by Tomasz Bartoszewicz: "The Nervous Reactions of Western Propaganda" -- date and place not given; first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Excerpts] The publication of reports on the signing on 15 October by Premiers Z. Messner and N. Ryzhkov of an agreement on basic principles concerning the creation and operation of PPR and USSR joint enterprises and joint organizations has provoked much comment in the mass media of various countries. Alongside serious articles, especially in the specialist press that deals with world economic issues, commentaries have appeared that bear witness to a nervous response on the part of those who control propaganda directed at our country. In the light of this, a RZECZPOSPOLITA journalist requested an opportunity to discuss these matters with Jan Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers.

[Bartoszewicz] The 15 October agreement has met with a lively response in the West. Why is there so much interest in the topic?

[Dlugosz] Let us begin by noting that there is as much interest in the East as there is in the West. The restructuring of the system for managing the national economy in the USSR is being followed with enormous interest throughout the world. The PPR-USSR 15 October agreement is the first example of the practical application of the PZPR Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers June resolutions on undertakings designed to improve economic cooperation with foreign countries. [passage omitted]

[Bartoszewicz] This kind of interest is understandable. However, it has nothing in common with what is being broadcast by certain Polish-language radio stations in the West.

[Dlugosz] I agree that it is not so much a question of a critical attitude in the West but of certain mass media organs -- motivated by a wish to exercise a propaganda influence on our society -- altering the sense of the entire concept. It is interesting that the authors of these "commentaries" do not even bother to compare the 15 October agreement with the 23 April law on joint ventures with foreign capital, which was received rather positively in the West. Yet in both instances the principles are similar. [passage omitted]

[Bartoszewicz] However, let us return to the subject of the propaganda disseminated by Polish-language radio stations. One often hears the thesis advanced that the creation of joint enterprises makes us dependent on the Soviet Union....

[Dlugosz] We have already said in one of our conversations, published in the columns of RZECZPOSPOLITA, that whenever steps are taken with the aim of intensifying relations with the USSR or advancing socialist economic integration, criticism is voiced by centers hostile to us. One can sometimes get the impression that the specialists in propaganda directed at Poland are becoming rather lost. For example, on 3 December Radio Free Europe stated that we are "leasing ourselves away to the USSR" by implementing the recent agreement on the export of fruit and vegetables -- both fresh and processed -- to that country. In fact, this agreement has been received very positively by producers, that is, farmers, including private ones, because it makes it possible to use the surpluses that exist in our country. This ensures that farmers' incomes rise and ensures that the economy has significant resources for financing attractive imports from the USSR. Western Europe, which is protecting its agriculture, would never take such large amounts from us on the basis of a long-term agreement. Thus, in this instance, Radio Free Europe is acting against the interests of the private farmer, who supposedly enjoys the radio station's support. This shows that acts do not matter. Everything that can be exploited to create a certain mood is good from Radio Free Europe's viewpoint.

#### INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

LD022237 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 2 -- The PUWP CC International Commission at its meeting here today discussed key tasks of Poland's foreign policy as well as main directions and assumptions of the PUWP's cooperation in the international communist and workers' movement in 1987.

The debates chaired by Political Bureau member and PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek were attended by representatives of the United Peasants' Party (ZSL), the Democratic Party (SD), the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) and the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ).

Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Jan Kinast discussed key tasks of Poland's foreign policy in 1987.

Participants in the discussion pointed to the significance of the resolutions adopted by the 10th PUWP Congress and their consistent implementation in the sphere of foreign policy of the party and the state.

The meeting stressed the fundamental significance of the political and economic stabilization of the situation of Poland, of the consolidation of Poland's role in the socialist community and of the activity of the Polish foreign policy, especially of Wojciech Jaruzelski's initiatives and actions aiming to rebuild Poland's international position. Social, nation-wide support for the Polish foreign policy is of basic significance for its effective materialization, it was stressed.

Much attention was paid to the analysis of the present international situation, to prevailing threats to peace in Europe and the world, and particularly to the U.S. strivings to enter a new dangerous stage of the arms race in outer space. The meeting pointed to the great significance of peaceful initiatives and efforts of the Soviet Union and the socialist community states, including the programme of peace laid down by the 27th CPSU Congress. It supported proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik and seeking to arrest the arms race and improve the international situation. The meeting stressed that the implementation of these proposals lay in the vital interest of the Polish nation.

The meeting discussed tasks and directions of the development of comprehensive cooperation with socialist states. It stressed the significance of the present stage of transformations in the political, social and economic life of these states resulting from the implementation of the congress resolutions of their parties. It pointed to the significant role of the development of interparty cooperation for strengthening the unity of the socialist community, for improving mechanisms of political and economic cooperation and for the effective exchange of experience in the building of socialism.

The meeting approved of the programme of expanding cooperation with developing states. It stressed the growing role of these states in the international life and their positive attitude towards fundamental problems of the modern world, expressed during the summit of non-aligned states in Harare. The meeting came out in favour of further strengthening of Poland's cooperation with these states and stressed the need to seek new and more effective forms of this cooperation.

Much attention was paid to the cooperation with developed capitalist states and to the various conditions determining further progress in detente as well as restoration of active dialogue between the East and the West on the basis of the CSCE process.

The meeting stressed positive elements in the development of Poland's relations with these and the need to consolidate them.

The commission voiced positive opinions on draft documents concerning key tasks of the Polish foreign policy and main directions and assumptions of the PUWP'S cooperation in the international Communist and workers' movement in 1987.

The PUWP CC International Commission appointed new members of the commission's Presidium: Marian Orzechowski and Zdzislaw Grzelak as vice-chairmen, and Ernest Kucza as secretary.

#### PLANNING COMMISSION VIEWS INNOVATIVE UNITS BILL

AU021950 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Dec 86 p 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- On 20 December, the Planning Commission Presidium discussed the bill on innovative units.

As Manfred Gorywoda, vice premier and chairman of the Planning Commission, stressed, the expansion of the area in which new scientific-technological solutions can be devised and implemented in the economy had been dictated by the urgent need to increase the effectiveness of the economy and to improve the competitiveness of our industrial exports.

Under the conditions of our country, large industrial plants and scientific-technological units were and are the main carriers of scientific-technological progress, but the present nature of this progress has indicated that small production units also devise and implement many innovations, which large plants take over in order to develop them on a large scale. [passage omitted] The bill will be submitted to the government after it has been modified as a result of discussions.

#### SCIENTIFIC, ECONOMIC DISCUSSIONS OPEN WITH GDR

LD182301 Warsaw PAP in English 2047 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 18 -- The two-day 21st session of the committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Poland and the GDR, which debated under the chairmanship of Deputy Premiers Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Horst Soelle discussed here today the implementation of principal decisions from last year's meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker and this year's decisions of both countries' premiers.

The session positively evaluated the hitherto results of implementing the programme of development of mutual cooperation till the year 2000 and stated that the main tasks for today include the tightening of direct cooperation between Polish and GDR firms and mutual transfer of results of scientific-technological work.

Participants in the session expressed satisfaction over the course of this year's trade exchange. Mutual deliveries have reached 2.3 billion roubles, a 15 per cent growth as compared to 1985.

#### ALBANIA, PPR DISCUSS RAILROAD COOPERATION

LD021715 Warsaw PAP in English 1645 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 2 -- Talks on cooperation between Transport Ministries in Poland and Albania have been initiated after Albanian railways were linked up with the European railways network last year. The hitherto talks held in Tirana and, recently, in Warsaw, have focused particularly on financial issues.

Signing an agreement on mutual keeping of current accounts and settling of the balance of payments resulting from cargo transportation between both countries are among the effects of these talks.

#### COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES DRA CEASE-FIRE PROPOSAL

LD021245 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] The announcement of a cease-fire for 15 January this year in the whole of Afghanistan and of activities in the interest of national reconciliation is one of the most important events to take place at the turn of the year. It is commented upon by Andrzej Walatek:

[Begin recording] The general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee did not try to hide the situation in his country: The nation is tired of the extended civil war; the nation wants peace, and the road to peace leads through putting a stop to the shedding of blood, by ensuring that representatives of all groups have a fitting participation in government. Najibullah has announced a universal amnesty for past political activities, has announced the development of national, historic, and religious Afghan traditions. The present government is ready to undertake a dialogue with the political forces of the opposition and to form a coalition government. This gesture toward the opposition forces has been positively assessed by world political circles. The desire that there should be a political solution to the Afghan question is not just a matter for Kabul. The Soviet Union has drawn attention to this more than once; it had even undertaken practical steps in this direction by withdrawing six of its divisions from Afghanistan.

A special envoy of the United Nations has been working for agreement between Afghanistan and Pakistan for several years now, but the Afghan counterrevolutionaries do not act on their own. At their backs stand the intelligence services of the United States; it is also from the United States that millions of dollars flow for arms and equipment, and it is from there, of course, that political instructions and orders come.

Will Najibullah's outstretched hand be taken? It is difficult to say. One can only hope that at least for some of the forces which have so far been hostile toward Kabul, peace and the uniting of a fragmented country will mean more than orders emanating from across the ocean. [end recording]

#### MESSNER RECEIVES NEW ENVOYS TO SFRY, JAPAN

LD022259 Warsaw PAP in English 2207 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 2 -- Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner received here today Poland's newly appointed ambassador to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Czeslaw Piotrowski.

Also today, Zbigniew Messner received the newly appointed Polish ambassador to Japan Ryszard Frackiewicz.

#### BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS -- Warsaw, Dec 15: Today the Council of State appointed: Wiltold Jurasz to the post of ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the State of Kuwait (he will hold this post parallelly to that of Poland's ambassador to the Republic of Iraq to which he had been appointed last September); Mieczyslaw Klimek to the post of ambassador to the United Republic of Tanzania; Mirosław Wojciechowski to the post of ambassador to the Kingdom of Morocco. At the motion of the chairman of the Council of Ministers the Council of State appointed member of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN) Professor Zdizisław Kaczmarek to the post of first secretary of the PAN during the 1987-1989 tenure (Professor Kaczmarek held this post also in the last tenure). The Council of State also appointed 2 persons to the posts of judges of the Supreme Administrative Court and 7 persons to the posts of judges of the military court. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1857 GMT 15 Dec 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU SPEECH TO NEW YEAR WELL-WISHERS

AU031734 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Dec 86 pp 1, 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu on receiving young New Year's Eve well-wishers in Bucharest on 29 December]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, dear members of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY], dear Pioneers and Falcons of the Fatherland, and dear young people and children:

I would like to warmly thank you and our youth and children, who -- on the eve of the New Year and in accordance with our forefathers' tradition -- have wished the party-state leadership and our people a happy new year with ever greater achievements in all fields of activity.

I thank you for all these wishes and in turn I would like to extend to you, the entire youth, all the fatherland's children, and the entire nation best wishes for the New Year, which must mark a new stage in the implementation of our fatherland's development programs and in the elevation of the entire nation to a new pinnacle of progress and civilization. (loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu -- a happy new year!")

We have concluded 1986, the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan -- a plan which ensures Romania's elevation to a new development level and the fatherland's transition to the higher state of an averagely developed socialist country -- with good results in the implementation of the provisions of our development plans and programs, in spite of the fact that there were many hardships in international life and the overall economic situation has continued to worsen, particularly the situation of developing countries. In these difficult economic circumstances, Romania has made significant progress along the road of its socioeconomic development, thanks to the efforts of the entire nation. Thus, industrial production has increased by more than 7 percent compared with 1985 and we have obtained the largest agricultural output in the country's history as well as important results in all other sectors and in the strong development of science, education, and culture, which are key elements of our fatherland's further progress toward socialism and communism. (loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

Together with the entire nation, the young people have actively participated in attaining these important results in all sectors and in implementing new projects for our fatherland's development and modernization. Our country's children have also contributed to the fatherland's overall progress, both at school and through their work. That is why now, on New Year's Eve, I would like to extend warmest congratulations to all our people, youth, and children for everthing achieved in all fields and for the new and ever more beautiful life enjoyed by the entire nation and the fatherland's children! (loud and prolonged cheers and applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-Romania, Our esteem and pride!")

We are ready and prepared to resolutely proceed in the new year to unflickingly implementing the programs recently adopted for all sectors.

On New Year's Eve, I would like to direct my first thoughts to the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all working people, regardless of nationality, and our entire nation, the true builder of everything we have achieved in our fatherland, the true molder of the new system, and the constant guarantee of our wonderful socialist and communist future, in freedom and independence. (loud and prolonged cheers and applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!") [paragraph continues]

I wish you all a happy new year with ever greater achievements in all fields! Dear comrades, may you work in such a way as to ensure that 1987 will mark a new stage in our fatherland's elevation from all viewpoints, that our country will become stronger and richer, and that our people's life will become more beautiful! (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Long live Ceausescu and may Romania flourish!")

We are concentrating our efforts on attaining the new targets of the scientific-technical revolution, the agrarain revolution, and the revolution for our fatherland's development, proceeding from the fact that we can build the new society and ensure the further development and renewal of our socialist country only on the basis of the latest achievements of science and human knowledge. (loud and prolonged applause; prolong chants: "Ceausescu-heroism, Romania-communism!")

When I addressed myself to all social categories and the entire nation, I obviously referred to women, as well; however, on New Year's Eve I would like to address a special wish to them -- in their capacity as active participants in everything we are building, but also as mothers -- namely, to do their best to contribute to the education and formation of the young generation and children, so that our fatherland can have many children. The youth and children are our people's future and you, dear women comrades, must do all you can to have more, healthier and more handsome children! This represents the future of the Romanian people and the entire nation! (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and Romania are protecting youth!")

I call on the young people to always follow the RCP, the leading political force of the nation, to always be good UCY members, to be in the front ranks of the struggle for our fatherland's revolutionary change, and to meet the 65th UCY anniversary with achievements and results in all spheres of activity. Youth should be active on worksites that ensure our fatherland's development, you should study in schools and universities and master the latest achievements of science, technology, and human knowledge, and you should become good grown-up people with a high professional and scientific-technical training! Never forget that the construction of the socialist and communist society and our fatherland's overall progress need young people and citizens with high skills in all fields. Learn and always master everything that is new! Work and do all you can to prove both your youth and the wonderful force that young people have always represented and will continue to represent! Young people are always thirsty for a better and new life and strive for a society of free and equal people and for freedom and independence! (loud cheers and applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and youth!")

I call on all our fatherland's children to learn, learn, and learn once again and to do their best to master the latest achievements in all fields; you should study the past and present history of our people, learn from all this, and always follow the path set by the RCP, which has always done and will continue to do all it can to ensure the most wonderful living conditions for our people and for you dear children. You must learn and work! Study and work must be your constant concern and goal.

Our society is a society of free work. Everything we have achieved was done through work. Everything that remains to be done will be attained through work, on the basis of the latest achievements in all fields. I believe that all children will understand me when I give them this advice: Listen to your parents, because they have conceived you, ensure your future by implementing party policy; and work so that you may enjoy a rich and happy life! (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu and Romania are protecting youth!")

There were many difficult international problems in 1986. Although this year was proclaimed "Year of Peace," unfortunately, not all states have made real efforts to mark the Year of Peace with concrete achievements in all fields.

Romania has decided to reduce military expenditures. Through a referendum in which young people above the age of 14 also cast their votes, all our people have spoken out for disarmament and peace. We would like next year to bring an improvement in international life and real steps to be taken toward nuclear disarmament, conventional disarmament, the elimination of force from relations between states, and peace and cooperation among all nations in the world!

Now, on New Year's Eve, on behalf of the Romanian people, I call again on all European nations and the entire world to take joint and responsible action for our peoples, for the children of our nations, and for all children throughout the world and to make them the most wonderful and beautiful gift, namely, a reduction in armaments and military expenditures. Let us ensure that our children may grow up without the fear of being killed by a nuclear or chemical weapon! In the name of life and children, let us do all we can for disarmament and peace! (Loud and prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-peace!" and "Disarmament-peace!")

Once again, I would like to warmly thank you for the wishes addressed to us, and I wish you, all young people and children, and our entire nation a happy new year with achievements in work and life and with ever better results in all spheres of activity. Much health and happiness! A happy New Year, dear friends and comrades! (Loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu -- a happy New Year!"; the audience sings: "A Happy New Year and Health!" All those present cheer for minutes on end, in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm, for the RCP, the leading political force of our nation, and for RCP Secretary General and President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.)

#### SCINTEIA CONFIRMS TRIAN GIRBA AS UNCAP CHAIRMAN

AU301545 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 25 December carries on page 5 a 200-word report on the plenary session held in Bucharest on 24 December by the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms, UNCAP. The paper reveals that "the plenary session elected Comrade Trian Girba, member of the RCP Central Committee, as chairman of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms."

#### CEAUSESCU PRESENTS AGRICULTURAL AWARDS

AU042200 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on Friday, 26 December, bestowed the high title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" on some socialist agricultural and agricultural research units for noteworthy results in implementing the party and state policy aimed at developing and modernizing agriculture and for achieving large yields of extensive areas in 1986 in keeping with the requirements of the new agrarian revolution.

The ceremony took place within the framework of the enlarged plenary session of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Forestry, and Water Management.

The awarding of the high title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" is telling proof of the particular appreciation the party and state leadership and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally show for the activity full of devotion and self-denial carried out by the working people in agriculture to achieve large yields and to commendably implement the targets put forward by the 13th RCP Congress regarding the intensive development and constant modernization of our socialist agriculture. At the same time, these awards are a great impetus for all working people's collectives in this important branch of the national economy in mobilizing all efforts to achieve larger outputs in 1987 and throughout the 5-year plan. [paragraph continues]

Collectives must strive to enhance contributions to the national income, improve the standard of living of the whole nation, and successfully implement the party program aimed at building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

CEAUSESCU, DASCALESCU GREET CASTRO ON REELECTION

AU031803 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Dec 86 p 5

[Cable from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to Cuban leader Fidel Castro Ruz on the latter's reelection as president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba]

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Havana:

On your reelection to the position of president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, we extend to you, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the SR of Romania, and ourselves personally, most cordial congratulations and wishes for ever greater success in fulfilling the high responsibilities entrusted to you.

We take this opportunity to reiterate the heartfelt desire to further develop relations of friendship, solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between our countries and peoples.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania

GOVERNMENT CRITIC MIJANOVIC ARRESTED AT AIRPORT

AU041529 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1453 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade -- A Yugoslav critic of the regime -- sociologist Vladimir Mijanovic -- was arrested at the Belgrade airport prior to his departure for Canada. As relatives of the 40-year-old dissident said today, Mijanovic had already passed through airport control authorities when he was arrested by police in the airport international flights waiting room. Mijanovic was brought before the courts in November 1985 because of anticonstitutional activities. However, the charges were dropped.

MIKULIC SPEAKS UN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY

AU021518 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Dec 86 pp 1, 3

[TANJUG report on speech by Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, in Sarajevo on 18 December]

[Text] Sarajevo, 18 Dec (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, spoke in Sarajevo this evening at the SAWP city conference on next year's basic aims and directions of development and the economic policy measures which should accelerate the former. Speaking on the preparations for the adoption of system-regulating laws [sistemski zakoni], Branko Mikulic stressed that the FEC discussed all the proposals and remarks made about the drafts of the system-regulating laws.

"In particular we examined the time dimension of the implementation of the several solutions and we shall conduct additional political consultations on this matter, but we shall not abandon the line of applying all the realistic economic criteria [realne ekonomske kategorije]. Abandoning it would mean losing the battle for the the goals set at the 13th LCY Congress, for the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, and for the Social Plan for Yugoslavia.

"Considering that the introduction of realistic economic criteria is regulated by the system-regulating laws that are in the process of being adopted, the FEC considers it indispensable that they should be adopted this year."

Further on, Mikulic said that "the intensity of introducing realistic economic criteria depends, on the one hand, on how much those, above all, who are taking part in economic operations can sustain and stand; and, on the other hand, on how much the subjective factor, primarily the LC, the trade unions, and the SAWP, will get involved in these tasks and how the delegate assemblies and their organs will play their role and carry out their responsibility. Of course, the greatest attention must be paid to the activities in associated labor organizations."

A Difficult Battle Is Ahead [subhead]

There is no prospect of success without comprehensive, well-organized activities by all, the investment of a tremendous effort, and without overcoming the resistance which will face us, Mikulic pointed out. [paragraph continues]

Ahead of us is a difficult battle in which present practice and habits must be radically changed. We must stop practices of showing compassion to those who are pulling us backward, of socializing losses, of uneconomical investment, of excessive consumption, and of tolerating arbitrary, egoistic, and illegal steps and conduct. This battle cannot be won through the activity of state organs alone, but through that of the entire society.

Speaking about the measures to combat inflation, Mikulic said that the FEC does not propose to introduce any such radical measures as a freeze on prices and personal incomes. Such a model has been shown to be unsuitable under our conditions. Therefore, the FEC has decided on measures which, on the one hand, stimulate production and exports, raise the productivity of labor, and increase the overall efficiency of economic operations, and, on the other hand, quench the fires of inflation.

Speaking on the causes behind the long duration of difficulties in our economy, Mikulic opined that this was, among other things, a consequence of the excessive waiting and vacillation in implementing the goals of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, and of delays in turning away from a life financed through foreign loans and beyond our real possibilities, and of turning to our own forces, better work, more efficient operations, and more economical consumption, to real economy and an affirmation of the role of the market, but without any illusions about its omnipotence and about the fact that we cannot master the problems facing us without guiding economic development through conscious planning.

Many of these things are a consequence of the erosion of the value system and especially of the fact that petty property and group property interests have pushed the common interests into the background; that statism and the power of the technobureaucratic monopoly have increased at the expense of self-management; that many are preoccupied with how they may ensure the best possible life for themselves without work and creativity; that it is not infrequent that even people in the most responsible offices behave according to their own sweet will, regardless of what adopted policies, the Constitution, and the laws impose upon them; that there are many people in our country who allegedly know what is not good and how it should not be, while there are only a relatively few who propose solutions and are ready to assume responsibility for these solutions; that lack of discipline, lack of responsibility, and opportunism have assumed wide proportions; and so forth.

#### Responsibility of the Most Responsible Ones [subhead]

Mikulic added that large negative consequences also have been caused in the economic field through our passivity toward the activities of those forces that have pushed themselves to the forefront of the social scene after Tito's death and have offered their visions of our society's development, either in bourgeois or in state-centralistic ways. "In the absence of appropriate LC ideological and political activities, this has caused some confusion among some of the working people, not because of the alternative offered to socialist self-management, but because they are silently 'accepted,' without a corresponding reaction. Because of this, people have become less active and combative, have withdrawn from social reality, and have begun to care only for their own affairs."

"Although we lost some time for action after the 13th LCY Congress, it is an encouraging fact that these questions have been put on the agenda in LCY organs and organizations, and that assessments and positions are being adopted on them and that ideological and political activities are being launched. This is also of decisive significance for implementing the development goals and economic policy in 1987 and the following years. [paragraph continues]

Yugoslavia possesses the requisite production potential and natural resources, professional and skilled cadres, and we have a social system that makes the activation of all these resources possible. Let us go into action, and we shall certainly succeed. The difficulties we have are a great challenge to true fighters, and I believe that this challenge will be taken up by all true Communists and other patriotically motivated people," Branko Mikulic, president of the FFC, stated in conclusion.

#### REAR ADMIRAL SIMIC APPRAISES MEDIA REPORTING

AU012144 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Nikinci, 15 Dec (TANJUG) -- During the year the media have significantly contributed toward our public being promptly, objectively, and comprehensively informed about the Army. This assessment was made by Rear Admiral Petar Simic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, at a traditional meeting with journalists from all republics and provinces marking 22 December, Army Day.

Speaking about cooperation between the Army and the media, Rear Adm Simic said that the Federal Secretariat for National Defense has been trying to make all organs of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] as open to the public as possible. He stressed that our Army's openness is its lasting tenet and that this is in accordance with the Army's role in society and with the system of defending the country. When the members of the Army are achieving generally acknowledged results in their work, it is very important that these results become generally known, because this represents a great contribution toward our peoples and nationalities, the workers class. All working people and citizens believe in our defense capability, Rear Adm Simic said.

Having made a positive assessment of the media's reporting on our Army, Rear Adm Simic also said that some papers, particularly youth papers, continue to have an unacceptable attitude toward the defense of the country and toward the Armed Forces.

On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the creation and development of the YPA, the assistant federal secretary for national defense presented the following media with the Silver Plaque of the YPA for their long work and results achieved in reporting on our Armed Forces and the all-people's defense and self-protection: Belgrade television; radio Novi Sad for its program "Fall Out"; second program of radio Skopje for its program "In the Same Rank"; newspapers 4 JULY and VJESNIK; Zagreb television; radio Titograd; and radio Capljina.

#### CIVILIAN MILITARY SERVICE TERMED 'UNACCEPTABLE'

AU041953 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Dec 86 p 6

[Branimir Ognjenovic and Dragan Lazarevic report: "Civilian Military Service Unacceptable"]

[Excerpts] Training for defense and the military service in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] are the legal obligations of all psychologically and physically fit and capable young people.

Any kind of exception in that respect would represent a serious violation of the constitutional equality of the working people and citizens and of the principles of the socialist moral and the concept of the All People's Defense, which assumes the participation of all human and material potentials in defending freedom, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the constitutional establishment of the SFRY. This is why the initiative on introducing the so-called civilian military service is unacceptable and is rejected.

This was the basic and unanimously adopted conclusion of the All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection Coordinating Council of the SAWPY Federal Conference which yesterday discussed the initiative of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference on the introduction of civilian military service. [passage omitted]

The speech by Colonel General Milan Daljevic, president of the All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection Coordinating Council was particularly noted. He said:

"I would like to say at the beginning that the written explanation of these requests or the initiative as a whole which originated in the so-called peace movement is full of extremely unconvincing arguments and ideas that are completely unrelated to the age and place we live in." [passage omitted]

"I am taking this occasion to say that the start of this initiative also graphically illustrates that in our society we need to take a clear and unified view toward the so-called alternative social movements. Although this is a topic in its own right that is currently being discussed within the talks on the LCY Central Committee's views on the tasks of the Communists in the SAWP -- I must say that everything that has been and is happening regarding the recent voluntary contributions [samodoprinos] in Ljubljana, the tragic incident involving a fishing trawler from neighboring and friendly Italy, or the youth relay race, shows that these movements are increasingly becoming movements for negative politicization and the manipulation of some young people. It is very significant that these movements have started to emerge at the time of an intensified special war against the SFRY and aggressive attacks by the Right and other hostile forces on the LCY and our system in general as well as on the YPA. Judging from the slogans and the aggressiveness of a number of the young supporters of these movements, one begins to feel more and more that they are largely a screen behind which both the external and internal enemy are hiding. This is why I am in favor of undertaking more resolute, organized, and concrete ideopolitical and other measures against the damaging and unacceptable activity of these movements, particularly in those places in which they are already deeply rooted. This should be done soon because many indicators show that this can be a road to a multiparty system. As is known, just as the centrist-bureaucratic system is unacceptable to us, so is a multiparty system of any kind," Daljevic concluded. [passage omitted]

#### KOSOVO PRESS ON POLITICIZATION OF HISTORY

AU311721 Pristina RILINOJA in Albanian 18 Dec 86 p 5

[Alida Berisha report on discussions of 20 SFRY historians with the LCY Central Committee Presidency, held in Belgrade on 17 December: "Against the Politicization of History"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] During the discussion, Petar Strcic said that our professional historians are weary and have no desire to respond to unprofessional writings, since it was not they who financed their publication. [paragraph continues]

The responsibility for these books must be borne by those who made their publication possible. Strcic went on to say that many historical issues had recently become politicized. For example, he said, the politicized issue of the Illyrians may be used to support the creation of ethnically pure areas in our country, and he asked whether this area would also include Ilirska Bistrica [passage omitted]

Fehmi Pushkolli began by saying that in all the books he had read in recent years dealing with the counterrevolution in Kosovo, apart from that of Sinan Hasani, and also some 100 newspaper features dealing with this topic, two issues were predominant. The first was fear of the loss of Kosovo, while the second was a somber evaluation of everything Albanian, from ancient times down to the present day. But matters did not end there, thought Fehmi Pushkolli, adding that fear of the loss of Kosovo did not exist in 1941, when Kosovo was left in the hands of the unarmed people who fought for the liberation of the country with the LC at their head. Similarly, if everything in Serbian-Albanian relations were so black, they would have annihilated each other by now and would not today be living in brotherhood in Kosovo. According to the adherents of such views, the evil started in the National Liberation War when the Albanians won their national freedom. Even worse things are written about personalities from the history of the Albanian people, from Agron and Teuta [Illyrian king and queen from 3d century B.C.] down to the revolutionaries and fighters of the War of National Liberation. The former are guilty, because they were Illyrians, and the latter are guilty because they say their ancestors were Illyrians, and the whole lot are irredentists. Under the impact of the counterrevolutionary events of 1981, people have begun to explain the history of the Albanian people with biological theories. For instance, some say the Albanians are a super-race, some say they breed like ants, and some say they have fallen into a pathological condition, Fehmi Pushkolli said.

The following paragraph is printed separately, boxed, and in bold type]

**Fear of Place Names (!) [subhead]**

Talking about the problem of history textbooks, Fehmi Pushkolli said that Albanian pupils from Macedonia were not allowed to use his book, Because "Shkup" was written in it instead of "Skopje". It must be said that the word "Shkup" is neither Albanian nor Macedonian, but much older than either language. Nobody says anything to the Macedonians when they say "Belgrad" for "Beograd," but I say "Shkup" or "Manastir" [Albanian name for Bitola], then I am an irredentist. If this is irredentism, then it is not only the Macedonians who have cause to be afraid, but the British too, since the Albanians call their capital city "Londer," while Albania should be frightened of the Slav peoples who say "Skadar" and "Drac" instead of "Shkoder" and "Dures".

Miroslav Curni spoke of the problems of the historiography of the War of National Liberation, and said that attacks on Tito and other distinguished revolutionaries had recently become more frequent. It is noteworthy that such writings are not contested by historians but by politicians. Tahir Abdyli spoke about the work of the History Institute of Kosovo, stressing that almost all its research projects were devoted to the history of the working class movement, the National Liberation War, and the period of socialist construction. Workers at this institute had made their own contribution to projects of a Yugoslav character. Tahir Abdyli devoted part of his speech to the lack of common criteria in treating events and personalities from the past, which caused obscurity and ideological confusion.

Stipe Suvar, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, closed the discussion, stressing that the LC did not wish history to become the servant of its policies and was against the politicization of history. The LC was committed to the development of a critical social role in the field of history and to more teaching of the subject in schools, for which concrete all-Yugoslav plans were necessary that would also permit the incorporation of national histories as a necessary component.

Stipe Suvar remarked that Fehmi Pushkolli's contribution should be met with understanding, and said of Tahir Abdyli's speech that this contribution said a great deal and that we must struggle to confront such distinctions.

#### KOSOVO OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ALBANIAN NATIONALISM

LD302156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 30 Dec 86

[Text] Pristina, 30 Dec (TANJUG) -- In an interview with RILINDJA, Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, singled out as the most important political events in 1986 the elections, congresses and conferences of the LC, which manifested the unity and confidence of the working class, working people and citizens in the political course laid down as a way out of our difficulties, the important progress achieved in the rejuvenation and renewal of the cadre structure in all environments and at all levels, and the strengthening of the conviction among the broad strata of progressive forces and, above all, among Albanians that the counterrevolutionary activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism has left serious consequences of which Albanians themselves are increasingly aware.

On the whole, Azem Vlasi said, there are no particular problems or dangers which would seriously affect the achieved level of stability of the situation in the province. The remnants of hostile forces which operate from positions of Albanian irredentism cannot count on being given an opportunity or the room for more aggressive activity or for undertaking any more serious actions. However, there are still cases of organized hostile activities from these positions, manifested in the form of writing hostile slogans, inciting excesses of an intranational nature, nationalistic statements and commentaries on various occasions, and even cases of defacing portraits of Comrade Tito.

"It is no coincidence," Vlasi said, "that Serbian nationalism in Kosovo is manifesting itself more openly at a time when it is being more openly and aggressively displayed in the SR of Serbia and elsewhere. It is true that this nationalism is associated with the real problems of Kosovo, the problems with which some of the Serbs and Montenegrins are here faced with. However, in actual fact, these problems are only being manipulated; for certain concrete nationalistic actions and undertakings in Kosovo, a number of extreme individuals can be found who appear as the proponents and executors of these actions." This means, Vlasi went on to explain, that the main ideologists and organizers of nationalistic actions here are mainly manipulating a number of Serbian and Montenegrin population. Naturally, I do not wish by this to underestimate the social circumstances and real situation in Kosovo, which objectively and directly encourage Serbian nationalism, but I cannot agree that their inspiration lies exclusively in these circumstances.

The LCY has persistently tried to assist and encourage the progressive forces which are conducting actions in Kosovo aimed at stabilizing the situation and not to equate the Albanian nationality with the irredenta. However, at the same time, various destructive forces and tendencies have been acting increasingly aggressively, particularly from positions of Serbian nationalism, which have put forward their own assessments. Their interpretations of the situation in Kosovo, their recipes for the struggle against Albanian nationalism, have intensively revived all the old prejudices and chauvinistic preoccupations with regard to Albanians. The history of the Albanians has begun to be subjected to x-ray examination through the criteria of the bourgeois historiography of the old Yugoslavia. Attempts have been made to prove at all costs the continuity of counterrevolution in Kosovo, to find among Albanians the pathological seed of hostility toward present-day Yugoslavia, to strongly and intentionally politicize every case and every excess frequently aimed at falsely inciting disgust among people throughout Yugoslavia whenever they hear the mention of Kosovo or of Albanians. Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo are deliberately and persistently told in various ways that there can be no coexistence with Albanians, that they are unprotected because the "irredenta rules."

The fact is, Vlasi explained, that various nationalistic and other hostile and antisocialist forces have become emboldened of late and are acting increasingly openly against our system, the gains of the revolution, LCY policies, and directly against Comrade Tito. The situation in Kosovo simply serves them well in their attempts to illustrate the failure of our system, our policies. There is no doubt that the greatest responsibility lies with the progressive forces in Kosovo for the more rapid stabilization of the situation and, thereby, for taking the trump card away from these forces. It is not good for the LC and its leadership, above all in Serbia but also throughout the country, to behave defensively in the face of these pressures and tendencies, because it should be clear that for these antisocialist and nationalistic forces, Kosovo is simply the pretext, while the ultimate aim is the destruction of Yugoslavia as it is today, the president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee said in his interview for the holiday edition of RILINDJA.

#### SERBIAN LC PRESIDIUUM HEARS STAMBOLIC, VLASI

AU012116 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Dec 86 pp 5, 6

[Nijaz Selmanovic and Radovan Lazarevic report: "Toward Unity Even Through Conflict"]

[Excerpts] To what extent have the tenets of the LCY Central Committee and the Program of the Serbian LC Central Committee regarding unity and togetherness been implemented and in which direction should their actions be aimed to eliminate delays and existing disputes? This was discussed yesterday at the session of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium at which information from the Vojvodina and Kosovo Provincial Committee was also used. [passage omitted]

Ivan Stambolic drew the delegates' attention to page 39 of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium's text, which lists some papers (published in Belgrade KNJIZEVNA REC, KNJIZEVNE NOVINE, DUGA) that continuously write about relations in the SR of Serbia in an incorrect and one-sided way and thus create a climate of mistrust and confrontation. [paragraph continues]

This text also mentioned KOMUNIST after the interview that Ivan Stabolic as president of the Serbian LC Central Committee granted to the paper. This also is being linked with the positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium [on relations in the SR of Serbia published on 1 August 1985].

"As is known," Stambolic said, "this interview was both fully and in large part carried by the media in many parts of the country. My interview then became a topic of discussion at the sessions of the provincial committee presidiums. I did not participate in them, nor did I know their content. If other, either planned or spontaneous, discussions, apart from the two presidiums' sessions, had taken place behind closed doors in the provinces, I did not officially know anything about them. I stress that some essential views from that interview were incorporated into the speech which, as the president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, I presented at the 10th Serbian LC Congress and that the speech was approved and adopted by the congress. The interview was a public act before the widest audience, but discussions about it had been and, as evident, are still being conducted behind closed doors. This causes bewilderment and even insinuations about its content and about me personally."

After Stambolic proposed that this part of the text of the Vojvodina LC Central Committee Presidium either be dropped or that it be discussed at a session of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, it was decided that the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee will explain its position. If what is written in the text is the view of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium will hold an open discussion about it. [passage omitted]

Speaking about the question of protecting the rights and providing safety to the citizens of Kosovo, Vlasi observed that when it comes to the safety of citizens, much sharper measures are undertaken in this province than in other parts of the country. Vlasi continued that remarks about the application of the law and the protection of citizens in Kosovo are made in such a way that the members of different nationalities are not viewed in the same way, something the communists cannot accept as correct. It seems to me, Vlasi said, that there also are things to be said about the provisions of the law on the protection of the people and their integrity and property in other parts of the country. I know what kind of cases we have had here in Kosovo; we know that the judicial organs have failed their test, but if one compares the way the law was applied in these cases here in Kosovo with, for instance, the case involving soccer fans in Belgrade or the 168 cases of attacks on the members of Albanian nationality and their shops in Serbia in 1985 and this year, I must say that we still do not know what has been done in these cases. This implies that the problem of applying the law is prevalent everywhere and not only in Kosovo. [passage omitted]

#### MACEDONIAN EXPELLED FROM LC ORGANIZATION

AU311924 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Dec 86 p 10

[Excerpt] Skopje, 16 Dec -- The first basic organization of the LC of the Assembly of the SR of Macedonia after a lengthy and comprehensive discussion last night expelled from LC membership Azem Zulficari, until recently a high republican official. [paragraph continues]

As is known, Zulficari was discussed at the latest session of the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia because of his attendance at the funeral of the Greater Albanian separatist Dzemail Ismailji of Gostivar, whose funeral turned into a hostile demonstration. Zulficari has been relieved of the office of member of the Cadre Commission of the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia, and considering that he was a delegate to the SFRY Assembly, the delegate basis required that he be recalled from that office, too. In the previous Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia, he was member of the Presidium of the highest party body and was in charge of cadre questions and policy. [passage omitted]

#### FACTORY SHIPS NUCLEAR POWER PART TO USSR

LD041730 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1034 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] Kardeljevo, 4 Jan (TANJUG) -- Another separator for nuclear power stations manufactured for the USSR by Energoinvest's Termoparati work organization in Sarajevo was shipped today from the port of Kardeljevo. The separator, weighing 280 metric tons, was transported to Kardeljevo in a special railroad car. It was loaded onto the ship Gruz, which is to carry it to the Soviet port of Ilichevsk. The Gruz left the port of Kardeljevo with its special cargo at 0930 today.

#### IRANIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD231439 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1224 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Dec (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Iranian economic talks began today in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade. The two countries' delegations are led by Milorad Unkovic, deputy federal secretary for foreign trade, and Sa'id 'ali-Akbar Afje'i, the Iranian deputy minister of economic affairs and finance.

The talks will consider questions of the possibility of the expansion of trade and other forms of cooperation between the two economies and preparations for the session of the mixed committee for economic cooperation, which should be held in the first quarter of next year in Iran. The Iranian delegation will, (?during) this visit to our country, have several meetings with Yugoslav business officials and visit collectives with the aim of examining the needs and possibilities to broadly improve economic cooperation.

#### Finance Minister Holds Talks

LD241910 Tehran IRNA in English 1730 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, Dec. 24, IRNA -- Visiting Iranian delegation headed by Deputy Finance and Economic Affairs Minister 'Ali-Akbar Afje'i discussed expansion of Irano-Yugoslav economic relations with senior officials of that country here Tuesday.

In his meeting with Yugoslav Finance Minister Svetor Rikanovic, Afje'i discussed the forthcoming session of the Joint Economic Commission of the two countries to be held in Tehran. The exact date of the session was also determined at the meeting.

The Iranian delegation is here to follow up a bilateral letter of understanding signed in Belgrade in 1985. Volume of trade exchanges between the two partners was predicted at 400 million dollars in the letter. The delegation which arrived here Tuesday also met with Yugoslav Agriculture Minister Sava Vujkov on the same day.

#### FEC's Milosavljevic Holds Talks

LD242024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1947 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 24 (TANJUG) -- Vice President of the Federal Executive Council Milos Milosavljevic received today the visiting Iranian Government delegation headed by Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance Seyyed 'ali-Akbar Afje'i. An exchange of views on the further expansion and advancement of economic cooperation between the two countries took place during the meeting. The Iranian Government delegation was also received today by Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Nenad Krekic.

#### Economic Expansion Discussed

LD261624 Tehran IRNA in English 1602 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 26 (IRNA) -- Visiting Iranian Deputy Finance and Economic Affairs Minister 'Ali-Akbar Afje'i discussed expansion of economic relations with Yugoslav Ministers of Industry and Energy Andrej Locvirk and Foreign Trade Nenad Krekic, in Belgrade Friday. According to a report from the Yugoslav capital the two sides expressed their interest to further expand relations.

#### BRIEFS

PRC METAL PRODUCTS -- Belgrade, December 17 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav "Jugometal" import-export company of Belgrade has signed a contract with the Chinese "Minmetals" company on reciprocal deliveries of metallurgical products. Under the contract, the Yugoslav company will deliver to China 71,830 tonnes of hot-rolled metal sheets produced in the metallurgical works of Smederevo and 5,000 tonnes of steel pipes produced by "Rik - Aleksinac". Some 15,000 tonnes of calcined bauxite are to be imported from China. Yugoslavia's exports of metallurgical products to China in 1987, through "Jugometal," are estimated at roughly 40 million dollars and imports from China are estimated at approximately 20 million dollars. "Jugometal" accounts for about 20 per cent of Yugoslavia's overall export of non-ferrous metals. It also exports iron and steel products, non-metals, chemicals and various types of equipment. "Jugometal" this year plans its total foreign trade revenues at 598 million dollars, of which 279 million dollars will be derived from exports to the U.S., the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France, China and some other countries. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1920 GMT 17 Dec 86 LD]